



	Construction Blades	Extreme Blades	Wood Working Blades	Metal & ALU Blades	PCD Fibre Cement & Laminate Blades
<b>Material</b>	Dimensional Lumber	Trim / veneer faced plywood / non-ferrous metal	Furniture / Cabinets	Ferrous & non-ferrous metals	Fibre Cement & Laminate flooring
<b>Application</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> fix <b>Nail Tough</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> fix	Workshop	Metal fabrication, secondary metal processing	Multi-material (high abrasive materials) <b>MULTI-MATERIAL</b>
<b>Grade of Carbide</b>	HC25 C2 grade	K10 C3 grade	KCR06 C4 grade	A30N C4 grade (formulated for metal cutting)	Polycrystalline Diamond 
<b>Can be re-sharpened</b>	<b>X</b>	Up to 3 times 	Up to 6 times 	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Kerf</b>	 Thin & Standard	 Thin & Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard
<b>On-blade Graphics</b>	Yellow ring (with grit blast & polish body)	Black silk screen & Yellow body	Silver (Grit blast & polish body)	Blue = Stainless Steel Red = Steel Grey = ALU	Black blade & Silver teeth
<b>Packaging</b>	Blister	Blister	Pizza box	Blister	Blister
<b>Blade Life</b>		<b>2X Life</b> of Construction blades 	<b>5X Life</b> of Construction blades	N/A	<b>100X Life</b> of Construction blades 

## Reduced Dust



## PCD Tooth Polycrystalline Diamond



## 100X Life v TCT



## Materials

- Fibre Cement
- Laminated
- Melamine
- Soft & Hardwoods
- MDF
- Plywood
- Chipboard



## Range

SKU #	Product Description	Hook Angle	Kerf (mm)	Plate Thickness (mm)	
DT1470-QZ	PCD Fibre Cement Blade 160x20mm x4T	12	1.8	1.4	
DT1471-QZ	PCD Fibre Cement Blade 165x20mm x4T	12	1.8	1.4	
DT1472-QZ	PCD Fibre Cement Blade 190x30mm x4T	12	1.8	1.4	
DT1473-QZ	PCD Fibre Cement Blade 216x30mm x8T	12	2.0	1.5	
DT1474-QZ	PCD Fibre Cement Blade 250x30mm x12T	12	2.2	1.6	
DT1475-QZ	PCD Fibre Cement Blade 305x30mm x16T	12	2.4	1.8	

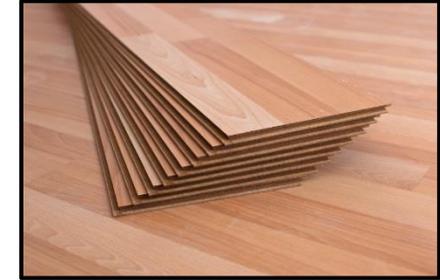
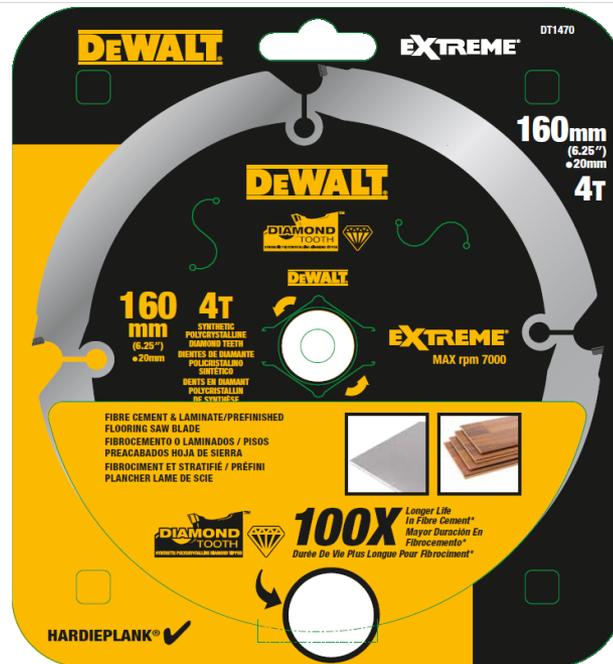


## Fibre Cement

Can cut effortlessly through cement fibre board & other dense composite panels such as:

- Marley Eternit
- Hardiebacker
- Trespa

# MULTI MATERIAL™



## Laminate

In addition this blade performs extremely well on dozens of other applications including:

- Laminated and Melamine surfaces
- GRP
- Soft & Hardwoods
- MDF
- Plywood and chipboard

A good reference website to look at is:  
[www.jameshardie.com/products](http://www.jameshardie.com/products)



## Commercial Installers

Siding / Cladding / Roofing



## Residential Installers

Siding / Cladding / Roofing

Performance CTQ	% Importance
Life	90%
Dust	10%



Fibre cement siding (or "fibre cement cladding" in the UK and Australasia) is a building material used to cover the exterior of a building in both commercial and domestic applications.

**Fibre cement is a composite material made of sand, cement and cellulose fibres.**

Fibre Cement boards do not rot, they are perfect for extreme temperatures & environments (Frost / Heat / Moisture).

Fibre cement cladding is a non combustible material (so Fire resistant)



**WATER  
RESISTANT**

Won't rot, swell or warp when exposed to moisture.



**MOULD  
RESISTANT**

MouldBlock™ Technology protects the job from dangerous mould growth.



**STRONGEST  
ON MARKET**

Can hold 100kg m<sup>2</sup> while conventional plasterboards claim to hold up to 32kg m<sup>2</sup>.



**EASY  
TO INSTALL**

No primer required.





## Residential Installation

Laminate

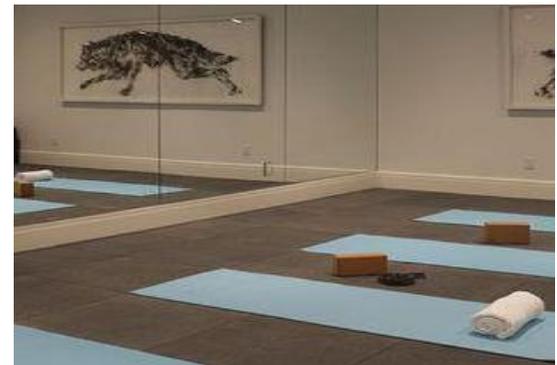


Performance CTQ	% Importance
Life	75%
Cost	25%



## Commercial Installation

Melamine





## Commercial Installation

MDF



Performance CTQ	% Importance
Life	75%
Cost	25%



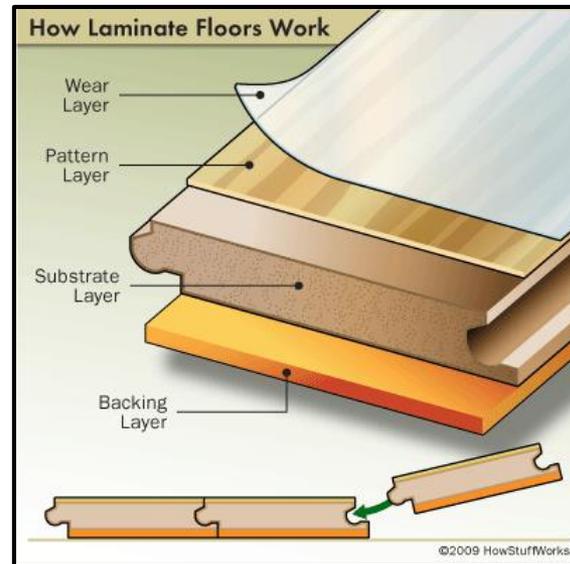
## Residential Installation

Chip Boards



## Laminate & Melamine

- These materials are highly moisture resistant and allow the products over which they are pasted in the form of layers to be cleaned easily with a moist piece of cloth.
- Used for flooring and cabinets.
- Melamine is cheaper than laminate as it is manufactured by a method which is not cost intensive.
- Laminate is more durable than melamine and more resistant to heat and chemicals.
- Melamine is produced with a pressure of just 300-500psi while to make a laminate a pressure of 1400psi is required.
- Laminates are available in many colours and textures, but melamine is not available in different shades.



## MDF (Medium Density Fibreboard)

- This is an engineered wood product made by breaking down hardwood or softwood residuals into wood fibres, combining it with wax and a resin binder, and forming panels by applying high temperature and pressure.



## Plywood

- A very strong board, constructed of layers of veneer or plies, which are glued.
- The cross graining of plywood improves dimensional stability by reducing expansion and shrinkage.
- The odd number of sheets also reduces warping.



## Chip Board (also known as Particle Board)

- Particleboard is a reconstituted wood panel product manufactured from wood particles. It can also be manufactured using wood flakes or strands.



## Fibre Cement Board



- Stopped cutting at 1100m

## Laminate Flooring



- Stopped cutting at 1000m

**100X the distance on PCD tipped blades v's average carbide tipped blades tested**

### PCD blade Testing Data

- Wear rate is higher for fibre cement than laminate flooring  
However, given how long the PCD blades last, it is likely that the end user is not going to remember the difference.

### 100X Life v TCT



### PCD blade Testing Method

- Test between the two materials is slightly different.
- Fibre cement = **solid sheet 100mm x 203mm**
- Laminate flooring = **190mm wide planks snapped together** (much like they would be installed in a home).
- The Dentech bed is wide enough to accommodate 6 planks.
- 2 layers for testing, so each pass represents 12 planks being cut.
- **Cutting 1000m represents cross cutting 9996 individual planks.**